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This document was written in Windows 95 Word Pad. The title above, and some of the text looks a little screwed up when read in anything else, so read it in Word Pad.

Anyway, for those of you who are wondering "what do the letters "LOA" under his handle stand for?" Well, LOA stands for Legion Of the Apocalypse, which is a group of elite hackers and phreakers in my area. The current members of LOA are:

Revelation, Phreaked Out, Hack Attack, Electric Jaguar, and Phreak Show

I started LOA when I discovered that there were many good hackers and phreakers in my area. I thought that an organized group of hackers and phreakers would accomplish much more than an individual could by himself. Thus the Legion Of the Apocalypse was formed and has been around for a while since. Our main goal is to show the public what hacking and phreaking is all about and to reveal confidential information to the hacking/phreaking community so that we can learn more about computers, telephones, electronics, etc. We are hoping to get our own World Wide Web page soon, so keep an eye out for it. It will contain all of the hacking, phreaking, computer, telephone, security, electronics, virus, and carding information that you could possibly want.

Also, if some of you are wondering why I chose the word Revelation as my handle, well, Revelation means revealing or

unveiling, which is exactly what I intend to do as a hacker/phreaker. I intend to reveal all the information that I can gather while hacking and phreaking.

Anyway, I wrote this document because I have read all the files that I could get my hands on and noticed that there has never been a really good file written that guided beginning hackers and phreakers step by step.

When I began hacking and started reading all of the beginner files, I still had many un-answered questions. My questions were eventually answered, but only through LOTS of reading and practice. In this file, I hope to give basic step by step instructions that will help beginning hackers and phreakers get started. But, DO NOT think that this will save you from having to read alot. If you want to be a hacker/phreaker, reading is the most important thing you can do. You will have to do ALOT of reading no matter what.

This document was intended for beginners, but it can also be used as a reference tool for advanced hackers and phreakers.

Please distribute this document freely. Give it to anyone that you know who is interested in hacking and/or phreaking. Post it on your World Wide Web page, Ftp sites, and BBS's. Do whatever you want with it as long as it stays UNCHANGED.

As far as I know, this is the most complete and in depth beginners guide available, that is why I wrote it. Also, I plan to have new volumes come out whenever there has been a significant change in the material provided, so keep an eye out for them. LOA is planning on starting an on-line magazine, so look for that too. And we are also starting a hacking business. Owners of businesses can hire us to hack into their systems to find the security faults. The name of this company is A.S.H. (American Security Hackers), and it is run by LOA. If you have any questions about this company, or would like to hire us, or just want security advice, please E-Mail A.S.H. at "an641839@anon.penet.fi".

This document is divided into three main sections with many different sub-sections in them. The Table Of Contents is below:

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- C. Hacking rules
- D. Getting started
- E. Where and how to start hacking
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- G. Telenet dialups
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- C. Phreaking rules
- D. Where and how to start phreaking
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- F. Red Box plans
- G. Free calling from COCOT's
- H. ANAC numbers

III. REFERENCE

- A. Hacking and phreaking W.W.W. pages

B. Good hacking and phreaking text files
C. Hacking and phreaking Newsgroups
D. Rainbow Books
E. Hacking and phreaking magazines
F. Hacking and phreaking movies
G. Hacking and phreaking Gopher sites
H. Hacking and phreaking Ftp sites
I. Hacking and phreaking BBS's
J. Cool hackers and phreakers
K. Hacker's Manifesto
L. Happy hacking!

* DISCLAIMER *

"Use this information at your own risk. I Revelation, nor any other member of LOA, nor the persons providing this file, will NOT assume ANY responsibility for the use, misuse, or abuse, of the information provided herein. The following information is provided for educational purposes ONLY. The informaion is NOT to be used for illegal purposes. By reading this file you ARE AGREEING to the following terms: I understand that using this information is illegal. I agree to, and understand, that I am responsible for my own actions. If I get into trouble using this information for the wrong reasons, I promise not to place the blame on Revelation, LOA, or anyone that provided this file. I understand that this information is for educational purposes only. This file may be used to check your security systems and if you would like a thorough check contact A.S.H.

This file is basically a compilation of known hacking and phreaking information and some information gathered from my own experience as a hacker/phreaker. I have tried to make sure that everything excerpted from other documents was put in quotes and labeled with the documents name, and if known, who wrote it. I am sorry if any mistakes were made with quoted information."

-Revelation-
LOA

I. HACKING

A. What is hacking?

Hacking is the act of penetrating computer systems to gain knowledge about the system and how it works.

Hacking is illegal because we demand free access to ALL data, and we get it. This pisses people off and we are outcasted from society, and in order to stay out of prison, we must keep our status of being a hacker/phreaker a secret. We can't discuss our findings with anyone but other members of the hacking/phreaking community for fear of being punished. We are punished for wanting to learn. Why is the government spending huge amounts of time and money to arrest hackers when there are other much more dangerous people out there. It is the murderers, rapists, terrorists, kidnappers, and burglers who should be punished for what they have done, not hackers. We do NOT pose a threat to anyone. We are NOT out to hurt people or there computers. I admit that there are some people out there who call themselves hackers and who deliberately damage computers. But these people are criminals, NOT hackers. I don't care what the government says, we are NOT criminals. We are NOT trying to alter or damage any system. This is widely misunderstood. Maybe one day people will believe us when we say that all we want is to learn.

There are only two ways to get rid of hackers and phreakers. One is to get rid of computers and telephones, in which case we would find other means of getting what we want.(Like that is really going to happen.) The other way is to give us what we want, which is free access to ALL information. Until one of those two things happen, we are not going anywhere.

B. Why hack?

As said above, we hack to gain knowledge about systems and the way they work. We do NOT want to damage systems in any way. If you do damage a system, you WILL get caught. But, if you don't damage anything, it is very unlikely that you will be noticed, let alone be tracked down and arrested, which costs a considerable amount of time and money.

Beginners should read all the files that they can get their hands on about anything even remotely related to hacking and phreaking, BEFORE they start hacking. I know it sounds stupid and boring but it will definetly pay off in the future. The more you read about hacking and phreaking, the more unlikely it is that you will get caught. Some of the most useless pieces of information that you read could turn out to be the most helpful. That is why you need to read everything possible.

C. Hacking rules

1. Never damage any system. This will only get you into trouble.

2. Never alter any of the systems files, except for those needed to insure that you are not detected, and those to insure that you have access into that computer in the future.

3. Do not share any information about your hacking projects with anyone but those you'd trust with your life.

4. When posting on BBS's (Bulletin Board Systems) be as vague as possible when describing your current hacking projects. BBS's CAN be monitered by law enforcement.

5. Never use anyone's real name or real phone number when posting on a BBS.

6. Never leave your handle on any systems that you hack in to.

7. DO NOT hack government computers.

8. Never speak about hacking projects over your home telephone line.

9. Be paranoid. Keep all of your hacking materials in a safe place.

10. To become a real hacker, you have to hack. You can't just sit around reading text files and hanging out on BBS's. This is not what hacking is all about.

D. Getting started

The very first thing you need to do is get a copy of PKZIP or some other file unzipping utility. Nearly everything that you download from the Internet or from a BBS will be zipped. A zipped file is a file that has been compressed. Zipped files end with the extension ".zip".

Then you need to get yourself a good prefix scanner.(also known as a War Dialer) This is a program that automatically dials phone numbers beginning with the three numbers (prefix) that you specify. It checks to see if the number dialed has a carrier.(series of beeps that tells you that you have dialed a computer) Try and find a large business area prefix to scan. It is these businesses that have interesting computers. There are many good scanners out there, but I would recommend Autoscan or A-Dial. These are very easy to use and get the job done quickly and efficiently.

E. Where and how to start hacking

After you get yourself a good scanner, scan some prefixes and find some cool dialups, then do the following: From your terminal, dial the number you found. Then you should hear a series of beeps (carrier) which tells you that you are connecting to a remote computer. It should then say something like "CONNECT 9600" and then identify the system that you are on. If nothing happens after it says "CONNECT 9600" try hitting enter a few times. If you get a bunch of garbage adjust your parity, data bits, stop bits, baud rate, etc., until it becomes clear.

That is one way of connecting to a remote computer. Another way is through Telenet or some other large network.

Telenet is a very large network that has many other networks and remote computers connected to it.

Ok, here is how you would connect to a remote computer through Telenet:

First, you get your local dialup(phone number) from the list that I have provided in Section G. Then you dial the number from your terminal and connect.(If you get a bunch of garbage try changing your parity to odd and your data bits to 7, this should clear it up.) If it just sits there hit enter and wait a few seconds, then hit enter again. Then it will say "TERMINAL=" and you type in your terminal emulation. If you don't know what it is just hit enter. Then it will give you a prompt that looks like "@". From there you type "c" and then the NUA (Network User Address) that you want to connect to. After you connect to the NUA, the first thing you need to do is find out what type of system you are on.(i.e. UNIX, VAX/VMS, PRIME, etc.)

There are other things that you can do on Telenet besides connecting to an NUA. Some of these commands and functions are listed in the next section.

You can only connect to computers which accept reverse charging. The only way you can connect to computers that don't accept reverse charging is if you have a Telenet account. You can try hacking these. To do this, at the "@" prompt type "access". It will then ask you for your Telenet ID and password.

Telenet is probably the safest place to start hacking because of the large numbers of calls that they get. Make sure you call during business hours (late morning or early afternoon) so there are many other people on-line.

F. Telenet commands

Here is a list of some Telenet commands and their functions. This is only a partial list. Beginners probably won't use these commands, but I put them here for reference anyway.

COMMAND	FUNCTION
c	Connect to a host.
stat	Shows network port.
full	Network echo.
half	Terminal echo.
telemail	Mail.(need ID and password)
mail	Mail.(need ID and password)
set	Select PAD parameters
cont	Continue.
d	Disconnect.
hangup	Hangs up.
access	Telenet account.(ID and password)

G. Telenet dialups

Here is the list of all the Telenet dialups that I know of in the U.S.A., including the city, state, and area code:

STATE,CITY:	AREA CODE:	NUMBER:

AL, Anniston	205		236-9711
AL, Birmingham	205		328-2310
AL, Decatur		205	355-0206
AL, Dothan		205	793-5034
AL, Florence	205		767-7960
AL, Huntsville	205		539-2281
AL, Mobile		205	432-1680
AL, Montgomery	205		269-0090
AL, Tuscaloosa	205		752-1472
AZ, Phoenix		602	254-0244
AZ, Tucson		602	747-0107
AR, Ft.Smith	501		782-2852
AR, Little Rock	501		327-4616
CA, Bakersfield	805		327-8146
CA, Chico		916	894-6882
CA, Colton		714	824-9000
CA, Compton		213	516-1007
CA, Concord		415	827-3960
CA, Escondido	619		741-7756
CA, Eureka		707	444-3091
CA, Fresno		209	233-0961
CA, Garden Grove		714	898-9820
CA, Glendale	818		507-0909
CA, Hayward		415	881-1382
CA, Los Angeles	213		624-2251
CA, Marina Del Rey	213		306-2984
CA, Merced		209	383-2557
CA, Modesto		209	576-2852
CA, Montery		408	646-9092
CA, Norwalk		213	404-2237
CA, Oakland		415	836-4911
CA, Oceanside	619		430-0613
CA, Palo Alto	415		856-9995
CA, Pomona		714	626-1284
CA, Sacramento	916		448-6262
CA, Salinas		408	443-4940
CA, San Carlos	415		591-0726
CA, San Diego	619		233-0233
CA, San Francisco		415	956-5777
CA, San Jose	408		294-9119
CA, San Pedro	213		548-6141
CA, San Rafael	415		472-5360
CA, San Ramon	415		829-6705
CA, Santa Ana	714		558-7078
CA, Santa Barbara		805	682-5361
CA, Santa Cruz	408		429-6937
CA, Santa Rosa	707		656-6760
CA, Stockton	209		957-7610
CA, Thousand Oaks		805	495-3588
CA, Vallejo		415	724-4200
CA, Ventura		805	656-6760
CA, Visalia		209	627-1201
CA, West Covina	818		915-5151
CA, Woodland Hills	818		887-3160
C0, Colorado	719		635-5361
CO, Denver		303	337-6060
CO, Ft. Collins	303		493-9131
CO, Grand Junction	303		241-3004
CO, Greeley		303	352-8563
CO, Pueblo		719	542-4053
CT, Bridgeport	203		335-5055
CT, Danbury		203	794-9075
CT, Hartford	203		247-9479
CT, Middletown	203		344-8217
CT, New Britain	203		225-7027
CT, New Haven	203		624-5954
CT, New London	203		447-8455
CT, Norwalk		203	866-7404
CT, Stamford	203		348-0787

CT, Waterbury	203		753-4512
DE, Dover		302	678-8328
DE, Newark		302	454-7710
DC, Washington	202		429-7896
DC, Washington	202		429-7800
FL, Boca Raton	407		338-3701
FL, Cape Coral	813		275-7924
FL, Cocoa Beach	407		267-0800
FL, Daytona Beach		904	255-2629
FL, Ft. Lauderdale	305		764-4505
FL, Gainsville	904		338-0220
FL, Jacksonville		904	353-1818
FL, Lakeland	813		683-5461
FL, Melbourne	407		242-8247
FL, Miami		305	372-0230
FL, Naples		813	263-3033
FL, Ocala		904	351-3790
FL, Orlando		407	422-4099
FL, Pensacola	904		432-1335
FL, Pompano Beach		305	941-5445
FL, St. Petersburg	813		323-4026
FL, Sarasota	813		923-4563
FL, Tallahassee	904		681-1902
FL, Tampa		813	224-9920
FL, West Palm Beach	407		833-6691
GA, Albany		912	888-3011
GA, Athens		404	548-5590
GA, Atlanta		404	523-0834
GA, Augusta		404	724-2752
GA, Colombus	404		571-0556
GA, Macon		912	743-8844
GA, Rome		404	234-1428
GA, Savannah	912		236-2605
HI, Oahu		808	528-0200
ID, Boise		208	343-0611
ID, Idaho Falls	208		529-0406
ID, Lewiston	208		743-0099
ID, Pocatella	208		232-1764
IL, Aurora		312	896-0620
IL, Bloomington	309		827-7000
IL, Chicago		312	938-0600
IL, Decatur		217	429-0235
IL, Dekalb		815	758-2623
IL, Joliet		815	726-0070
IL, Peoria		309	637-8570
IL, Rockford	815		965-0400
IL, Springfield	217		753-1373
IL, Urbana		217	384-6428
IN, Bloomington	812		332-1344
IN, Evansville	812		424-7693
IN, Ft. Wayne	219		426-2268
IN, Gary		219	882-8800
IN, Indianapolis		317	299-0024
IN, Kokomo		317	455-2460
IN, Lafayette	317		742-6000
IN, Muncie		317	282-6418
IN, South Bend	219		233-7104
IN, Terre Haute	812		232-5329
IA, Ames		515	233-6300
IA, Cedar Rapids		319	364-0911
IA, Davenport	319		324-2445
IA, Des Moines	515		288-4403
IA, Dubuque		319	556-0783
IA, Iowa City	319		351-1421
IA, Sioux City	712		255-1545
IA, Waterloo	319		232-5441
KS, Lawrence	913		843-8124
KS, Manhattan	913		537-0948
KS, Salina		913	825-7900
KS, Topeka		913	233-9880

KS, Wichita		316	262-5669
KY, Bowling Green		502	782-7941
KY, Frankfort	502		875-4654
KY, Lexington	606		233-0312
KY, Louisville	502		589-5580
KY, Owensboro	502		686-8107
LA, Alexandria	318		445-1053
LA, Baton Rouge	504		343-0753
LA, Lafayette	318		233-0002
LA, Lake Charles		318	436-0518
LA, Monroe		318	387-6330
LA, New Orleans	504		524-4094
LA, Shreveport	318		221-5833
ME, Augusta		207	622-3123
ME, Brewer		207	989-3081
ME, Lewiston	207		784-0105
ME, Portland	207		761-4000
MD, Annapolis	301		224-8550
MD, Baltimore	301		727-6060
MD, Frederick	301		293-9596
MA, Boston		617	292-0662
MA, Brockton	508		580-0721
MA, Fall River	508		677-4477
MA, Framingham	508		879-6798
MA, Lawrence	508		975-2273
MA, Lexington	617		863-1550
MA, Lowell		508	937-5214
MA, New Bedford	508		999-2915
MA, Northampton	413		586-0510
MA, Pittsfield	413		499-7741
MA, Salem		508	744-1559
MA, Springfield	413		781-3811
MA, Woods Hole	508		540-7500
MA, Worcester	508		755-4740
MI, Ann Arbor	313		996-5995
MI, Battle Creek		616	968-0929
MI, Detroit		313	964-2988
MI, Flint		313	235-8517
MI, Grand Rapids		616	774-0966
MI, Jackson		517	782-8111
MI, Kalamazoo	616		345-3088
MI, Lansing		517	484-0062
MI, Midland		517	832-7068
MI, Muskegon	616		726-5723
MI, Pontiac		313	332-5120
MI, Port Huron	313		982-8364
MI, Saginaw		517	790-5166
MI, Southfield	313		827-4710
MI, Traverse City		616	946-2121
MI, Warren		313	575-9152
MN, Duluth		218	722-1719
MN, Mankato		517	388-3780
MN, Minneapolis	612		341-2459
MN, Rochester	507		282-5917
MN, St. Cloud	612		253-2064
MS, Gulfport	601		863-0024
MS, Jackson		601	969-0036
MS, Meridian	601		482-2210
MS, Starkville	601		324-2155
MO, Columbia	314		449-4404
MO, Jefferson City	314		634-5178
MO, Kansas City	816		221-9900
MO, St. Joseph	816		279-4797
MO, St. Louis	314		421-4990
MO, Springfield	417		864-4814
MT, Billings	406		245-7649
MT, Great Falls	406		771-0067
MT, Helena		406	443-0000
MT, Missoula	406		721-5900

NE, Lincoln	402	475-4964	
NE, Omaha	402	341-7733	
NV, Las Vegas	702	737-6861	
NV, Reno	702	827-6900	
NH, Concord	603	224-1024	
NH, Durham	603	868-2924	
NH, Manchester	603	627-8725	
NH, Nashua	603	880-6241	
NH, Portsmouth	603	431-2302	
NJ, Atlantic City	609	348-0561	
NJ, Freehold	201	780-5030	
NJ, Hackensack	201	488-6567	
NJ, Marlton	609	596-1500	
NJ, Merchantville	609	663-9297	
NJ, Morristown	201	455-0275	
NJ, New Brunswick	201	745-2900	
NJ, Newark	201	623-0469	
NJ, Passaic	201	778-5600	
NJ, Paterson	201	684-7560	
NJ, Princeton	609	799-5587	
NJ, Rahway	201	815-1885	
NJ, Redbank	201	571-0003	
NJ, Roseland	201	227-5277	
NJ, Sayreville	201	525-9507	
NJ, Trenton	609	989-8847	
NM, Albuquerque	505	243-4479	
NM, Las Cruces	505	526-9191	
NM, Santa Fe	505	473-3403	
NY, Albany	518	465-8444	
NY, Binghampton	607	772-6642	
NY, Buffalo	716	847-1440	
NY, Dear Park	516	667-5566	
NY, Hempstead	516	292-3800	
NY, Ithaca	607	277-2142	
NY, New York City	212	741-8100	
NY, New York City	212	620-6000	
NY, Plattsburgh	518	562-1890	
NY, Poughkeepsie	914	473-2240	
NY, Rochester	716	454-1020	
NY, Syracuse	315	472-5583	
NY, Utica	315	797-0920	
NY, Whit Plains	914	328-9199	
NC, Asheville	704	252-9134	
NC, Charlotte	704	332-3131	
NC, Fayetteville	919	323-8165	
NC, Gastonia	704	865-4708	
NC, Greensboro	919	273-2851	
NC, High Point	919	889-7494	
NC, North Wilkesboro	919	838-9034	
NC, Raleigh	919	834-8254	
NC, Res Tri Park	919	549-8139	
NC, Tarboro	919	823-0579	
NC, Wilmington	919	763-8313	
NC, Winston-Salem	919	725-2126	
ND, Fargo	701	235-7717	
ND, Grand Forks	701	775-7813	
ND, Mandan	701	663-2256	
OH, Canton	216	452-0903	
OH, Cincinnati	513	579-0390	
OH, Cleveland	216	575-1658	
OH, Colombus	614	463-9340	
OH, Dayton	513	461-5254	
OH, Elyria	216	323-5059	
OH, Hamilton	513	863-4116	
OH, Kent	216	678-5115	
OH, Lorain	216	960-1170	
OH, Mansfield	419	526-0686	
OH, Sandusky	419	627-0050	
OH, Springfield	513	324-1520	
OH, Toledo	419	255-7881	

OH, Warren	216	394-0041	
OH, Wooster	216	264-8920	
OH, Youngstown	216	743-1296	
OK, Bartlesville	918	336-3675	
OK, Lawton	405	353-0333	
OK, Oklahoma City	405	232-4546	
OK, Stillwater	405	624-1113	
OK, Tulsa	918	584-3247	
OR, Corvallis	503	754-9273	
OR, Eugena	503	683-1460	
OR, Hood River	503	386-4405	
OR, Klamath Falls	503	882-6282	
OR, Medford	503	779-6343	
OR, Portland	503	295-3028	
OR, Salem	503	378-7712	
PA, Allentown	215	435-3330	
PA, Altoona	814	949-0310	
PA, Carlisle	717	249-9311	
PA, Danville	717	271-0102	
PA, Erie	814	899-2241	
PA, Harrisburg	717	236-6882	
PA, Johnstown	814	535-7576	
PA, King Of Prussia	215	337-4300	
PA, Lancaster	717	295-5405	
PA, Philadelphia	215	574-9462	
PA, Pittsburgh	412	288-9950	
PA, Reading	215	376-8750	
PA, Scranton	717	961-5321	
PA, State College	814	231-1510	
PA, Wilkes-Barre	717	829-3108	
PA, Williamsport	717	494-1796	
PA, York	717	846-6550	
RI, Providence	401	751-7910	
SC, Charleston	803	722-4303	
SC, Columbia	803	254-0695	
SC, Greenville	803	233-3486	
SC, Spartenburg	803	585-1637	
SC, Pierre	605	224-0481	
SC, Rapid City	605	348-2621	
SC, Sioux Falls	605	336-8593	
TN, Bristol	615	968-1130	
TN, Chattanooga	615	756-1161	
TN, Clarksville	615	552-0032	
TN, Johnson City	615	282-6645	
TN, Knoxville	615	525-5500	
TN, Memphis	901	521-0215	
TN, Nashville	615	244-3702	
TN, Oak Ridge	615	481-3590	
TX, Abilene	915	676-9151	
TX, Amarillo	806	373-0458	
TX, Athens	214	677-1712	
TX, Austin	512	928-1130	
TX, Brownsville	512	542-0367	
TX, Bryan	409	822-0159	
TX, Corpus Christi	512	884-9030	
TX, Dallas	214	748-6371	
TX, El Paso	915	532-7907	
TX, Ft. Worth	817	332-4307	
TX, Galveston	409	762-4382	
TX, Houston	713	227-1018	
TX, Laredo	512	724-1791	
TX, Longview	214	236-4205	
TX, Lubbock	806	747-4121	
TX, Mcallen	512	686-5360	
TX, Midland	915	561-9811	
TX, Nederland	409	722-3720	
TX, San Angelo	915	944-7612	
TX, San Antonio	512	225-8004	
TX, Sherman	214	893-4995	
TX, Temple	817	773-9723	

TX, Tyler	214	597-8925	
TX, Waco	817	752-9743	
TX, Wichita Falls	817	322-3774	
UT, Ogden	801	627-1630	
UT, Provo	801	373-0542	
UT, Salt Lake City	801	359-0149	
VT, Burlington	802	864-0808	
VT, Montpelier	802	229-4966	
VT, Rutland	802	775-1676	
VT, White River Jct.	802	295-7631	
VA, Blacksburg	703	552-9181	
VA, Charlottesville	804	977-5330	
VA, Covington	703	962-2217	
VA, Fredericksburg	703	371-0188	
VA, Harrisonburg	703	434-7121	
VA, Herndon	703	435-1800	
VA, Lynchburg	804	845-0010	
VA, Newport News	804	596-6600	
VA, Norfolk	804	625-1186	
VA, Richmond	804	788-9902	
VA, Roanoke	703	344-2036	
WA, Auburn	206	939-9982	
WA, Bellingham	206	733-2720	
WA, Everett	206	775-9929	
WA, Longview	206	577-5835	
WA, Olympia	206	754-0460	
WA, Richland	509	943-0649	
WA, Seattle	206	625-9612	
WA, Spokane	509	455-4071	
WA, Tacoma	206	627-1791	
WA, Vancouver	206	693-6914	
WA, Wenatchee	509	663-6227	
WA, Yakima	509	575-1060	
WV, Charleston	304	343-6471	
WV, Huntington	304	523-2802	
WV, Morgantown	304	292-0104	
WV, Wheeling	304	233-7732	
WI, Beloit	608	362-5287	
WI, Eau Claire	715	836-9295	
WI, Green Bay	414	432-2815	
WI, Kenosha	414	552-9242	
WI, La Crosse	608	784-0560	
WI, Madison	608	257-5010	
WI, Milwaukee	414	271-3914	
WI, Neenah	414	722-7636	
WI, Racine	414	632-6166	
WI, Sheboygan	414	452-3995	
WI, Wausau	715	845-9584	
WI, West Bend	414	334-2206	
WY, Casper	307	265-5167	
WY, Cheyenne	307	638-4421	
WY, Laramie	307	721-5878	

H. Telenet DNIC's

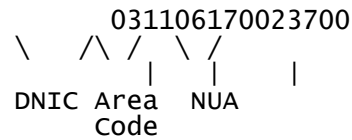
Here is the list of all the Telenet DNIC's. These will be defined and explained in the next section:

DNIC:	NETWORK:
02041	Datanet-1
02062	DCS
02080	Transpac
02284	Telepac (Switzerland)
02322	Datex-P (Austria)
02392	Radaus
02342	PSS
02382	Datapak (Denmark)

02402	Datapak (Sweden)
02405	Telepak
02442	Finpak
02624	Datex-P (West Germany)
02704	Luxpac
02724	Eirpak
03020	Datapac
03028	Infogram
03103	ITT/UDTS (U.S.A.)
03106	Tymnet
03110	Telenet
03340	Telepac (Mexico)
03400	UDTS (Curacau)
04251	Isranet
04401	DDX-P
04408	Venus-P
04501	Dacom-Net
04542	Intelpak
05052	Austpac
05053	Midas
05252	Telepac (Hong Kong)
05301	Pacnet
06550	Saponet
07240	Interdata
07241	Renpac
07421	Dompac
09000	Dialnet

I. Telenet NUA's

Here is a list of a few Telenet NUA's and what type of system they are. But first, this is how an NUA is put together:



The DNIC says which network connected to Telenet you are using. The area code is the area code for the area that the NUA is in. And the NUA is the address of the computer on Telenet. Please note that an NUA does NOT have to be in your area code for you to connect to it.

There are two ways of finding useful NUA's. The first way is to get or write an NUA scanning program. The second way is to get a copy of the Legion Of Doom's Telenet Directory.(Volume 4 of the LOD Technical Journals)

Now, here is the list. Remember that these are only a few NUA's. These are NOT all of the Telenet NUA's. All of these NUA's DO accept reverse charging. Also, please note that all of these may not be working by the time you read this and that network congestion frequently makes an NUA inaccessible for a short period of time.

NUA:	SYSTEM TYPE:
031102010022500	VAX
031102010015600	UNIX
031102010022000	VAX
031102010025900	UNIX
031102010046100	VAX
031102010025200	PRIME
031102010046100	VAX
031102010052200	VAX
031102020001000	PRIME
031102020013200	VAX
031102020014100	PRIME
031102020014200	PRIME
031102020015000	VAX

031102020016100	UNIX
031102020021400	PRIME
031102020024500	AOS
031102020030800	PRIME
031102020030900	PRIME
031102020031200	PRIME
031102020033600	VAX
031102020033700	VAX
031102020034300	PRIME
031102020036000	HP-3000
031102030007500	VAX
031102030002200	VM/370
031102030013600	PRIME
031102060003200	HP-3000
031102060044000	VAX
031102060044900	NOS
031102060044700	VM/370
031102120003900	NOS
031102120015200	PRIME
031102120026600	VAX
031102120026300	VAX
031102120026700	UNIX
031102120044900	UNIX
031102120053900	VOS
031102140024000	VAX

J. Basic UNIX hacking

UNIX is probably the most commonly used operating system on Telenet, and is the easiest to hack since it doesn't record bad login attempts. You know you've found a UNIX system when it gives you a "Login" prompt, and then a "Password" prompt. To get in you should first try the default logins.(Listed below.) If these don't work try some of the passwords listed in Section M. If these don't work try to find backdoors. These are passwords that may have been put in to allow the programmer (or someone else who could be in a position to make a backdoor) to get access into the system. These are usually not known about by anyone but the individual who made it. Try doing some research on the programmer and other people who helped to make the system. And, if these don't work, just try guessing them. The Login (usually the account holders name) has 1-8 characters and the Password is 6-8 characters. Both can be either letters or numbers, or a combination of the two.

Once you get in, you should get a "$" prompt, or some other special character like it. You should only use lower case letters when hacking UNIX, this seems to be standard format. If you type "man [command]" at the prompt, it should list all of the commands for that system. Anyway, here are the default Logins and Passwords:

Login:	Password:
root	root
root	system
sys	sys
sys	system
daemon	daemon
uucp	uucp
tty	tty
test	test
unix	unix
unix	test
bin	bin
adm	adm
adm	admin
admin	adm
admin	admin
sysman	sysman
sysman	sys
sysman	system
sysadmin	sysadmin

```
sysadmin                                sys
sysadmin                                system
sysadmin                                admin
sysadmin                                adm
who                                     who
learn                                   learn
uuhost                          uuhost
guest                                   guest
host                                    host
nuucp                                   nuucp
rje                                     rje
games                                   games
games                                   player
sysop                                   sysop
root                                    sysop
demo                                    demo
```

Once you are in, the first thing that you need to do is save the password file to your hard drive or to a disk. The password file contains the Logins and Passwords. The passwords are encoded. To get the UNIX password file, depending on what type of UNIX you are in, you can type one of the following things:

```
/etc/passwd
or
cat /etc/passwd
```

The first one is the standard command, but there are other commands as well, like the second one. Once you get the password file, it should look like this:

```
john:234abc56:9999:13:John Johnson:/home/dir/john:/bin/john
```

Broken down, this is what the above password file states:

```
Username: john
Encrypted Password: 234abc56
User Number: 9999
Group Number: 13
Other Information: John Johnson
Home Directory: /home/dir/john
Shell: /bin/john
```

If the password file does not show up under one of the above two commands, then it is probably shadowed.

The following definition of password shadowing was taken from the alt.2600 hack faq:

"Password shadowing is a security system where the encrypted password field is replaced with a special token and the encrypted password is stored in a seperate file which is not readable by normal system users."

If the password file is shadowed, you can find it in one of the following places, depending on the type of UNIX you are using:

```
UNIX System Type:               Path:                                   Token:

AIX 3                           /etc/security/passwd                    !
or                              /tcb/auth/files/<first letter of        #
                                username>/<username>

A/UX 3.Os                       /tcb/files/auth/*

BSD4.3-Reno                     /etc/master.passwd                      *
```

ConvexOS 10	/etc/shadpw		*
Convex0S 11	/etc/shadow		*
DG/UX	/etc/tcb/aa/user		*
EP/IX	/etc/shadow		x
HP-UX	/.secure/etc/passwd		*
IRIX 5	/etc/shadow		x
Linux 1.1	/etc/shadow		*
OSF/1	/etc/passwd[.dir|.pag]		*
SCO UNIX #.2.x	/tcb/auth/files/<first letter of username>/<username>	*	
SunOS 4.1+c2	/etc/security/passwd.adjunct	##	
SunOS 5.0	/etc/shadow		
System V 4.0	/etc/shadow		x
System V 4.2	/etc/security/* database		
Ultrix 4	/etc/auth[.dir|.pag]		*
UNICOS	/etc/udb		*

Some passwords can only be used for a certain amount of time without having to be changed, this is called password aging. In the password file example below, the "C.a4" is the password aging data:

bob:123456,C.a4:6348:45:Bob Wilson:/home/dir/bob:/bin/bob

The characters in the password aging data stand for the following:

1. Maximum number of weeks a password can be used without changing.
2. Minimum number of weeks a password must be used before being changed.
3&4. Last time password was changed, in number of weeks since 1970.

The password aging data can be decoded using the chart below:

Character:	Number:
.	0
/	1
0	2
1	3
2	4
3	5
4	6
5	7
6	8
7	9
8	10
9	11

A	12
B	13
C	14
D	15
E	16
F	17
G	18
H	19
I	20
J	21
K	22
L	23
M	24
N	25
O	26
P	27
Q	28
R	29
S	30
T	31
U	32
V	33
W	34
X	35
Y	36
Z	37
a	38
b	39
c	40
d	41
e	42
f	43
g	44
h	45
i	46
j	47
k	48
l	49
m	50
n	51
o	52
p	53
q	54
r	55
s	56
t	57
u	58
v	59
w	60
x	61
y	62
z	63

Now, explore the system freely, be careful, and have fun!

K. Basic VAX/VMS hacking

The VAX system runs the VMS (Virtual Memory System) operating system. You know that you have a VAX system when you get a "username" prompt. Type in capital letters, this seems to be standard on VAX's. Type "HELP" and it gives you all of the help that you could possibly want. Here are the default usernames and passwords for VAX's:

Username:	Password:
SYSTEM	OPERATOR
SYSTEM	MANAGER

SYSTEM	SYSTEM
SYSTEM	SYSLIB
OPERATOR	OPERATOR
SYSTEST	UETP
SYSTEST	SYSTEST
SYSTEST	TEST
SYSMAINT	SYSMAINT
SYSMAINT	SERVICE
SYSMAINT	DIGITAL
FIELD	FIELD
FIELD	SERVICE
GUEST	GUEST
GUEST	unpassworded
DEMO	DEMO
DEMO	unpassworded
TEST	TEST
DECNET	DECNET

Here are some of the VAX/VMS commands:

Command:	Function:
HELP (H)	Gives help and list of commands.
TYPE (T)	View contents of a file.
RENAME (REN)	Change name of a file.
PURGE (PU)	Deletes old versions of a file.
PRINT (PR)	Prints a file.
DIRECTORY (DIR)	Shows list of files.
DIFFERENCES (DIF)	Shows differences between files.
CREATE (CR)	Creates a file.
DELETE (DEL)	Deletes a file.
COPY (COP)	Copy a file to another.
CONTINUE (C)	Continues session.

The password file on VAX's are available when you type in the command:

SYS$SYSTEM:SYSUAF.DAT

The password file on most VAX's are usually not available to normal system users, but try it anyway. If the default logins don't work, use the same means of finding one as stated in Section J.

Be VERY careful when hacking VAX's becuase they record every bad login attempt. They are sometimes considered one of the most secure systems. Because of this, I advise not to try hacking these until you are more advanced.

But, when you are an advanced hacker, or if you are already an advanced hacker, I advise that you try a few passwords at a time and then wait and try a few more the next day and so on, because when the real user logs on it displays all of the bad login attempts.

L. Basic PRIME hacking

PRIME computer systems greet you with "Primecon 18.23.05", or something like it, when you connect. You should type in capital letters on this system, too. Once you connect, it will usually just sit there. If this happens, type "LOGIN <USERNAME>". It should then ask you for your username and password. The default usernames and passwords are listed below:

Username:	Password:
PRIME	PRIME
PRIME	PRIMOS
PRIMOS	PRIMOS
PRIMOS	PRIME

PRIMOS_CS		PRIME
PRIMOS_CS		PRIMOS
PRIMENET		PRIMENET
SYSTEM	SYSTEM	
SYSTEM	PRIME	
SYSTEM	PRIMOS	
NETLINK	NETLINK	
TEST		TEST
GUEST		GUEST
GUEST1	GUEST	

When you are inside the system, type "NETLINK" and it ahould give you alot of help. This system uses NUA's, too. I might print these in the next volume.

M. Password List

The password list was taken from A Novice's Guide To Hacking, by The Legion Of Doom, and from some of my own discoveries. Here is the list of commonly used passwords:

Password:

aaa
academia
ada
adrian
aerobics
airplane
albany
albatross
albert
alex
alexander
algebra
alias
alisa
alpha
alphabet
ama
amy
analog
anchor
andy
andrea
animal
answer
anything
arrow
arthur
ass
asshole
athena
atmosphere
bacchus
badass
bailey
banana
bandit
banks
bass
batman
beautiful
beauty
beaver
daniel
danny

dave
deb
debbie
deborah
december
desire
desperate
develop
diet
digital
discovery
disney
dog
drought
duncan
easy
eatme
edges
edwin
egghead
eileen
einstein
elephant
elizabeth
ellen
emerald
engine
engineer
enterprise
enzyme
euclid
evelyn
extension
fairway
felicia
fender
finite
format
god
hello
idiot
jester
john
johnny
joseph
joshua
judith
juggle
julia
kathleen
kermit
kernel
knight
lambda
larry
lazarus
lee
leroy
lewis
light
lisa
louis
love
lynne
mac
macintosh
mack
maggot
magic
malcolm

mark
markus
martin
marty
marvin
matt
master
maurice
maximum
merlin
mets
michael
michelle
mike
minimum
nicki
nicole
rascal
really
rebecca
remote
rick
reagan
robot
robotics
rolex
ronald
rose
rosebud
rosemary
roses
ruben
rules
ruth
sal
saxon
scheme
scott
secret
sensor
serenity
sex
shark
sharon
shit
shiva
shuttle
simon
simple
singer
single
singing
smile
smooch
smother
snatch
snoopy
soap
socrates
spit
spring
subway
success
summer
super
support
surfer
suzanne
tangerine
tape

target
taylor
telephone
temptation
tiger
tigger
toggle
tomato
toyota
trivial
unhappy
unicorn
unknown
urchin
utility
vicki
virgin
virginia
warren
water
weenie
whatnot
whitney
will
william
winston
willie
wizard
wonbat
yosemite
zap

N. Connecting modems to different phone lines

Ok, if you are really paranoid (or smart) and you don't want to hack from your house for fear of getting caught, you can hook up your modem to other peoples phone lines or to payphones.

If you want to hook your modem to a payphone, do it late at night and at a very secluded payphone. Look along either side of the phone. You should see a small metal tube (which contains the telephone wires) running along the wall. Somewhere along the tube it should widen out into a small box. Pop off the boxes lid and there is a nice little phone jack for ya'. Taking off the lid may be difficult because they are usually pretty secure, but nothing is impossible, so keep trying. Of course, you can only do this with a lap-top computer.

Now, if you want to hook up the modem to someone's house or appartment phone line, you need to get a pair of red and green alligator clips, and an extra modem cord for your lap-top.

After you get those parts, cut the plastic end off of your modem cord and you will see a red wire, a green wire, and two other wires, but you can ignore those. Attach the red alligator clip to the red wire, and attach the green alligator clip to the green wire and you're all set. Now all you need to do is go find a telephone pole or one of those small green boxes that stick out of the ground.(They should have a Bell Systems logo on them.)

On a telephone pole open the little box that has a bunch of wires going to and from it. On the right side of the box you should see what look like two large screws.(These are called "terminals".) One should have a red wire wrapped around it and the other should have a green wire wrapped around it. Attach the red alligator clip the the red wire and the green alligator clip to the green wire, and you're all set. This should get you a dial tone. If it doesn't, make sure that the alligator clips are not touching each other, and that the alligator clips are attached to the exposed end of the wire.

Now, on those green boxes you need to undo all of the screws and shit holding the lid on, and open it up. Then you should find basically the same setup as in the telephone pole. Attach the appropriate wires to the appropriate terminals and you are all set.

This process can also be used to hook up a Beige Box (Lineman's Handset.) when phreaking.

O. Viruses, Trojans, and Worms

Just in case some of you are interested, here are the definitions for Viruses, Trojans, and Worms. These definitions were taken from the alt.2600 hack faq.

Trojan:

"Remember the Trojan Horse? Bad guys hid inside it until they could get into the city to do their evil deed. A Trojan computer program is similiar. It is a program which does an unauthorized function, hidden inside an authorized program. It does something other than it claims to do, usually something malicious (although not necessarily!), and it is intended by the author to do whatever it does. If it is not intentional, it is called a bug or, in some cases, a feature :) Some Virus scanning programs detect some Trojans. Some scanning programs don't detect any Trojans. No Virus scanners detect all Trojans."

Virus:

"A Virus is an independent program which reproduces itself. It may attach itself to other programs, it may create copies of itself (as in companion Viruses). It may damage or corrupt data, change data, or degrade the performance of your system by utilizing resources such as memory or disk space. Some Viruse scanners detect some Viruses. No Virus scanners detect all Viruses. No Virus scanner can protect against any and all Viruses, known and unknown, now and forevermore."

Worm:

"Made famous by Robert Morris, Jr., Worms are programs which reproduce by copying themselves over and over, system to system, using up resources and sometimes slowing down the system. They are self contained and use the networks to spread, in much the same way that Viruses use files to spread. Some people say the solution to Viruses and worms is to just not have any files or networks. They are probably correct. We could include computers."

II. PHREAKING

A. What is phreaking

Phreaking is basically hacking with a telephone. Using different "boxes" and "tricks" to manipulate the phone companies and their phones, you gain many things, two of which are: knowledge about telephones and how they work, and free local and long distance phone calls. In the following sections, you will learn some about boxes, what they are, and how they work. You will also learn about the other forms of phreaking.

B. Why phreak?

Phreaking, like hacking, is used to gather information about telephones, telephone companies, and how they work. There are other benefits as well. As stated above, you also get free phone calls. But, these are used mainly to gather more information about the phones, and to allow us free access to all information.

C. Phreaking rules

Most of the same rules apply for hacking and phreaking, so I will only list a few here.

1. Never box over your home phone line.
2. You should never talk about phreaking projects over your home phone line.
3. Never use your real name when phreaking.
4. Be careful who you tell about your phreaking projects.
5. Never leave phreaking materials out in the open. Keep them in a safe place.
6. Don't get caught.

D. Where and how to start phreaking

Well, you can phreak on any telephone, but as stated above, it is very stupid to do so on your home phone line.
First you need you need to construct the boxes needed for what you want to do. All of the boxes and their descriptions are listed in the next section. Most of the boxes are very easy to make, but if your not into making shit, there are usually alternative ways of making them.

E. Boxes and what they do

Box:	Description:
Red Box	generates tones for free phone calls
Black Box	when called, caller pays nothing
Beige Box	lineman's handset
Green Box	generates coin return tones
Cheese Box	turns your phone into a payphone
Acrylic Box	steal 3-way calling and other services
Aqua Box	stops F.B.I. lock-in-trace
Blast Box	phone microphone amplifier
Blotto Box	shorts out all phones in your area
Blue Box	generates 2600hz tone
Brown Box	creates party line
Bud Box	tap neighbors phone
Chatreuse Box	use electricity from phone
Chrome Box	manipulates traffic signals
Clear Box	free calls
Color Box	phone conversation recorder
Copper Box	causes crosstalk interference
Crimson Box	hold button
Dark Box	re-route calls

Dayglo Box	connect to neighbors phone line
Divertor Box	re-route calls
DLOC Box	create party line
Gold Box	dialout router
Infinity Box	remote activated phone tap
Jack Box	touch-tone key pad
Light Box	in-use light
Lunch Box	AM transmitter
Magenta Box	connect remote phone line to another
Mauve Box	phone tap without cutting into the line
Neon Box	external microphone
Noise Box	creates line noise
Olive Box	external ringer
Party Box	creates party line
Pearl Box	tone generator
Pink Box	creates party line
Purple Box	hold button
Rainbow Box	kill trace
Razz Box	tap neighbors phone
Rock Box	add music to phone line
Scarlet Box	causes interference
Silver Box	create DTMF tones for A,B,C, and D
Static Box	raises voltage on phone line
Switch Box	add services
Tan Box	phone conversation recorder
TV Cable Box	see sound waves on TV
Urine Box	create disturbance on phone headset
Violet Box	stop payphone from hanging up
White Box	DTMF key pad
Yellow Box	add line extension

F. Box Plans

The Red Box is the main tool that you will use so I have included the Red Box plans. The other box plans can be downloaded from the Internet.

Red Box:

There are two ways that you can make a Red Box:

One is to go to Radio Shack and buy a tone dialer and a 6.5536Mhz crystal.(If Radio Shack doesn't have the crystal, you can order them from the electronics companies that I have listed at the end of this section.) Open up the tone dialer and replace the existing crystal (big, shiny, metal thing labeled "3.579545Mhz") with the 6.5536Mhz crystal. Now, close it up. You have a red box.

To use it for long distance calls play the tones that add up to the amount of money that the operator requests. For a 25 cents tone press 5 *'s. For a 10 cents tone press 3 *'s. For a 5 cents tone press 1 *.

And, the second way, which is a much easier method, is to get the Red Box tones from a phreaking program, such as: Omnibox, or Fear's Phreaker Tools. Play the tones as you hold a microcassette recorder about 1-inch away from your computer speakers, and record the tones.

The Red Box only works on public telephones, it does not work on COCOT's.(Defined in next section.) It makes the telephone think that you have put money in. Red Boxes do not work on local calls because the phone is not using ACTS (Automated Coin Toll System), unless you call the operator and have her place the call for you. You tell her the number that you want to dial and then when she asks you to put in your money, play the tones. If she asks you why you need her to place the call tell her that one of the buttons is smashed in or something like that. You now have and know how to use a Red Box!

Electronics Companies:

Alltronics
2300 Zanker Road
San Jose, CA 95131
(408)943-9774 -Voice-
(408)943-9776 -Fax-

Blue Saguaro
P.O. Box 37061
Tucson, AZ 85740

Mouser
(800)346-6873

Unicorn Electronics
10000 Canoga Ave. Unit C-2
Chatsworth, CA 91311
1-800-824-3432

G. Free calling from COCOT's

First of all, COCOT stands for "Customer Owned Customer Operated Telephone". These are most likely to be found at resteraunts, amusement parks, etc.

All you have to do to make a free call from a COCOT is dial a 1-800 number (they let you do this for free), say some bullshit and get them to hang up on you. Stay on the line after they hang up, then dial the number that you want to call.

This may not work by the time you read this because COCOT owners are becoming more aware of us every day.

H. ANAC numbers

ANAC stands for "Automated Number Announcment Circuit". In other words,

you call the ANAC number in your area and it tells you the number that you are calling from. This is useful when Beige Boxing, or hooking your modem up to other phone lines, to find out what number you are using. The "?" are substituted for unknown numbers. Do some scanning to find them out. Here are the ANAC numbers for the U.S.A. with their area code, and the only one I knew of in the U.K.:

U.S.A.:

Area Code:	ANAC Number:
201	958
202	811
203	970
205	300-222-2222
205	300-555-5555
205	300-648-1111
205	300-765-4321
205	300-798-1111
205	300-833-3333
205	557-2311
205	811
205	841-1111
205	908-222-2222
206	411
207	958
209	830-2121
209	211-9779
210	830
212	958
213	114
213	1223
213	211-2345
213	211-2346
213	760-2???
213	61056
214	570
214	790
214	970-222-2222
214	970-611-1111
215	410-????
215	511
215	958
216	200-????
216	331
216	959-9968
217	200-???-????
219	550
219	559
301	958-9968
310	114
310	1223
310	211-2345
310	211-2346
312	200
312	290
312	1-200-8825
312	1-200-555-1212
313	200-200-2002
313	200-222-2222
313	200-???-????
313	200200200200200
314	410-????
315	953
315	958
315	998
317	310-222-2222
317	559-222-2222
317	743-1218

334	5572411
334	5572311
401	200-200-4444
401	222-2222
402	311
404	311
404	940-???-????
404	940
405	890-7777777
405	897
407	200-222-2222
408	300-???-????
408	760
408	940
409	951
409	970-????
410	200-6969
410	200-555-1212
410	811
412	711-6633
412	711-4411
412	999-????
413	958
413	200-555-5555
414	330-2234
415	200-555-1212
415	211-2111
415	2222
415	640
415	760-2878
415	7600-2222
419	311
502	200-2222222
502	997-555-1212
503	611
503	999
504	99882233
504	201-269-1111
504	998
504	99851-0000000000
508	958
508	200-222-1234
508	200-222-2222
508	26011
509	560
510	760-1111
512	830
512	970-????
515	5463
515	811
516	958
516	968
517	200-222-2222
517	200200200200200
518	511
518	997
518	998
603	200-222-2222
606	997-555-1212
606	711
607	993
609	958
610	958
610	958-4100
612	511
614	200
614	517
615	200200200200200

615	2002222222
615	830
616	200-222-2222
617	200-222-1234
617	200-222-2222
617	200-444-4444
617	220-2622
617	958
618	200-???-????
618	930
619	211-2001
619	211-2121
703	811
704	311
707	211-2222
708	1-200-555-1212
708	1-200-8825
708	200-6153
708	724-9951
708	356-9646
713	380
713	970-????
713	811
714	114
714	211-2121
714	211-2222
716	511
716	990
717	958
718	958
802	2-222-222-2222
802	200-222-2222
802	1-700-222-2222
802	111-2222
805	114
805	211-2345
805	211-2346
805	830
806	970-????
810	200200200200200
812	410-555-1212
813	311
815	200-???-????
817	290
817	211
818	970-611-1111
818	1223
818	211-2345
903	211-2346
904	970-611-1111
906	200-222-222
907	1-200-222-2222
907	811
908	958
910	200
910	311
910	988
914	990-1111
915	970-????
916	211-2222
916	461
919	200
919	711

U.K.:

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III. REFERENCE

A. Hacking and phreaking WWW. sites

Here is a list of some World Wide Web sites that contain hacking, phreaking, computer, virus, carding, security, etc. material:

Site Address:

http://www.outerlimits.net/lordsome/index.html (Hacker's Layer)
http://web2.airmail.net/km/hfiles/free.htm (Hacker's Hideout)
http://resudox.net/bio/novell.html
http://www.louisville.edu/wrbake01/hack2.html
http://www.intersurf.com/~materva/files.html
http://hightop.nrl.navy.mil/rainbow.html
http://www.rit.edu/~jmb8902/hacking.html
http://www.spatz.com/pecos/index.html
http://pages.prodigy.com/FL/dtgz94a/files2.html
http://www.2600.com (alt.2600)
http://att.net/dir800
http://draco.centerline.com:8080/~franl/crypto.html
http://everest.cs.ucdavis.edu/Security.html
http://ice-www.larc.nasa.gov/WWW/security.html
http://lOpht.com (lOpht)
http://lOpht.com/~oblivion/IIRG.html
http://underground.org
http://www.alw.nih.gov/WWW/security.html
http://www.aspentec.com/~frzmtdb/fun/hacker.html
http://www.cis.ohi-state.edu/hypertext/faq/usenet/alt-2600-faq/faq.html
http://www.cs.tufts.ed/~mcable/cypher/alerts/alerts.html
http://www.engin.umich.edu/~jgotts/underground/boxes.html
http://www.etext.org/Zines
http://www.inderect.com/www/johnk/
http://www.mgmua.com/hackers/index.html
http://www.paranoia.com/mthreat
http://www.paranoia.com/astrostar/fringe.html
http://www.umcc.umich.edu/~doug/virus-faq.html
http://www.wired.com

B. Good hacking and phreaking text files

All of these files are available by download from the Internet.

File Name:

A Novice's Guide To Hacking

Alt.2600 Hack Faq

The Hacker's Handbook

The Official Phreaker's Manual

Rainbow Books (Listed in Section D.)

The Hacker Crackdown

Computer Hackers: Rebels With A Cause

The Legion Of Doom Technical Journals

The Ultimate Beginner's Guide To Hacking And Phreaking (Of course!)

C. Hacking and phreaking Newsgroups

alt.2600
alt.2600.hope.tech
alt.cellular
alt.cellular-phone-tech
alt.comp.virus
alt.cracks
alt.cyberpunk
alt.cyberspace
alt.dcom.telecom
alt.fan.lewiz
alt.hackers
alt.hackintosh
alt.hackers.malicious
alt.security

D. Rainbow Books

The Rainbow Books are a series of government evaluations on various things related to computer system security. You can get all of the existing Rainbow Books free and if you ask to be put on their mailing list you will get each new one as it comes out. Just write to the address or call the number below:

Infosec Awareness Division
ATTN: x711/IAOC
Fort George G. Meade, MD 20755-6000

or call:
(410)766-8729

Here is the list of all the Rainbow Books and their descriptions:

Color:	Description:
Orange 1	D.O.D. Trusted Computer Systems
Green	D.O.D. Password Management
Yellow	Computer Security Requirements
Yellow 2	Computer Security Requirements
Tan	Understanding Audit In Trusted Systems
Bright Blue	Trusted Product Evaluation
Neon Orange	Understanding Discretionary Access
Teal Green	Glossary Of Computer Terms
Orange 2	Understanding Configurations
Red	Interpretation Of Evaluation
Burgundy	Understanding Design Documentation
Dark Lavender	Understanding Trusted Distrobution
Venice Blue	Computer Security Sub-Systems
Aqua	Understanding Security Modeling
Dark Red	Interpretations Of Environments

Pink	Rating Maintenence Phase
Purple	Formal Verification Systems
Brown	Understanding Trusted Facilities
Yellow-Green	Writing Trusted Facility Manuals
Light Blue	Understanding Identification And Authentication In Trusted Systems
Blue	Product Evaluation Questionaire
Gray	Selecting Access Control List
Lavander	Data Base Management Interpretation
Yellow 3	Understanding Trusted Recovery
Bright Orange	Understanding Security Testing
Purple 1	Guide To System Procurement
Purple 2	Guide To System Procurement
Purple 3	Guide To System Procurement
Purple 4	Guide To System Procurement
Green	Understanding Data Remanence
Hot Peach	Writing Security Features
Turquiose	Understanding Information Security
Violet	Controlled Access Protection
Light Pink	Understanding Covert Channels

E. Cool hacking and phreaking magazines

Phrack Magazine

2600 Magazine

Tap Magazine

Phantasy Magazine

F. Hacking and phreaking movies

Movie:

Hackers

War Games

G. Hacking and phreaking Gopher sites

Address:

ba.com
csrc.ncsl.nist.gov

gopher.acm.org
gopher.cpsr.org
gopher.cs.uwm
gopher.eff.org
oss.net
spy.org
wiretap.spies.com

H. Hacking and phreaking Ftp sites

Address:

2600.com
agl.gatech.edu/pub
asylum.sf.ca.us
clark.net/pub/jcase
ftp.armory.com/pub/user/kmartind
ftp.armory.com/pub/user/swallow
ftp.fc.net/pub/defcon/BBEEP
ftp.fc.net/pub/phrack
ftp.giga.or.at/pub/hacker
ftp.lava.net/users/oracle
ftp.microserve.net/ppp-pop/strata/mac
ftp.near.net/security/archives/phrack
ftp.netcom.com/pub/br/bradelym
ftp.netcom.com/pub/daemon9
ftp.netcom.com/pub/zz/zzyzx
ftp.primenet.com/users/k/kludge

I. Hacking and phreaking BBS's

BBS's are Bulletin Board Systems on which hackers and phreakers can post messages to each other.
Here is a list of some BBS's that I know of. If you know of any other BBS's, please E-Mail me via the A.S.H. E-Mail address. Also, Please note that some of these may be old and not running.

Area Code:	Phone Number:	Name:
203	832-8441	Rune Stone
210	493-9975	The Truth Sayer's Domain
303	343-4053	Hacker's Haven
315	656-5135	Independent Nation
315	656-5135	UtOPiA
617	855-2923	Maas-Neotek
708	676-9855	Apocalypse 2000
713	579-2276	KOdE AbOdE
806	747-0802	Static Line
908	526-4384	Area 51
502	499-8933	Blitzkrieg
510	935-5845	...Screaming Electron
408	747-0778	The Shrine
708	459-7267	The Hell Pit
415	345-2134	Castle Brass
415	697-1320	7 Gates Of Hell

J. Cool hackers and phreakers

Yes there are many, many, cool hackers and phreakers out there, but these are some that
helped me to get this file out on the Internet. I did not list a few people

because I only
knew their real name, and I don't want to use their real name without their permission.

Handle:

Silicon Toad

Logik Bomb/Net Assasin

oleBuzzard

Lord Somer

Weezel

Thanks for your help guys.

K. Hacker's Manifesto

"This is our world now...the world of the electron and the switch, the beauty of the baud.
We make use of a service already existing without paying for what could be dirt cheep if it
wasn't run by profiteering gluttons, and you call us criminals. We explore...and you call us
criminals. We exist without skin color, without nationality, without religious bias...and you
call us criminals. You build atomic bombs, wage wars, murder, cheat, and lie to us and try to
make us believe it is for our own good, yet we're the criminals.
Yes, I am a criminal. My crime is that of curiosity. My crime is that of judging people by
what they say and think, not what they look like. My crime is that of outsmarting you, something
that you will never forgive me for. I am a hacker and this is my manifesto. You may stop this
individual, but you can't stop us all...after all, we're all alike."

+++The Mentor+++

K. Happy hacking!

Be careful and have fun. Remember to keep your eye out for the next volume of
The Ultimate Beginner's Guide To Hacking And Phreaking and the Legion Of the Apocalypse
W.W.W. page. Oh, and keep looking for our on-line magazine, too, it should be coming out
soon. Well, I hope you enjoyed the file and found it informative. I also hope that I
helped get you started in hacking and phreaking.

"The Revelation is here."

-Revelation-
LOA--ASH

EOF